

Hayakawa brings 'power show'

By Steve Toomajian

The takeover by S.I. Hayakawa as president of SF State has brought the system of state-supported higher education to an inevitable show of uncompromising power.

Campus strife has escalated and a resolution to the college's problems seems more distant than ever.

The demands put forth by dissident students since their strike began Nov. 6 have been submerged by bloody battles between student mobs and hundreds of club-swinging police.

Though classes reopened this week, the campus more resembles an armed camp than a college.

Hayakawa abruptly left his post as English professor Nov. 26 to become president at the direct request of State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke. Robert Smith had resigned from the presidency earlier in the day following unrelenting pressure from Board of Trustees, Governor Ronald Reagan, other state officials and private citizens outraged by Smith's handling of student protest on the campus.

Hayakawa's appointment ignored established campus procedures for choosing new presidents.

Hayakawa took advantage of an extended holiday weekend for Thanksgiving, planning his detailed strategy while forces op-



This clash between striking students and non-striking members of the Physical Education Department (including a faculty member) was the worst of several such incidents Tuesday. Strikers had erected a barricade of tables and chairs taken from the Commons. They promptly received verbal and physical opposition from the PE students. Police applauded the non-strikers and let the scuffle continue.

posed to him did not organize nearly as much.

Upon taking power, Hayakawa declared a "state of emergency," threatening suspension of faculty members not teaching their classes. He also promised suspension of students holding illegal rallies, and then made rallies illegal by overriding the Activities Office and refusing to sanction use of the Speaker's Platform, sound equipment and classrooms for rallies or meetings.

Several students and teachers already have been suspended and scores have been arrested.

George Murray, Black Panther Party Minister of Education and part-time English instructor, was re-suspended for 30 days Tuesday, a day after a similar suspension had expired.

Patrick Gleeson, English assistant professor, and William Stanton, economics professor, were denied tenure.

Gleeson was instrumental in

hiring and retaining Murray last year. Stanton supports the student strike and is among faculty members refusing to teach classes on campus until the 15 demands of black students and Third World students are met. The demands call for immediate implementation of proposed black studies and ethnic studies programs.

Leaders Suspended

Among students suspended by Hayakawa are some of the

more vocal leaders of the strike—Hari Dillon, John Levin, Jerry Varnado, Tony Miranda and Roger Alvarado. They represent three campus organizations bolstering the strike, including Black Students Union, Third World Liberation Front and Students for a Democratic Society.

A barrage of criticism against Hayakawa has been leveled from both on and off campus factions.

American Federation of Teach-

ers, represented on campus by about 100 teachers, has threatened to strike next week. Another minority faculty group, Faculty Organization for Responsibility in College Education, has called for disciplinary action against Hayakawa, an end to police on campus and implementation of black and ethnic studies programs.

But Academic Senate failed to come up with a resolution pro-

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PHOENIX

Vol. 2, No. 8

Thursday, the Fifth Day of December, MCMLXVIII

Six Pages



Bloodied demonstrator is helpless against club-wielding cop.

Title 5 ruling set by Trustees

By Carol Corville

Proposed changes to Title 5 of the State College Educational Code, which would give the Board of Trustees power to defund or suspend such organizations as Associated Students, Experimental College and the Tutorial program will go before the Trustees sometime in January.

The consideration was postponed from an earlier date because of the general outcry the proposed changes have provoked. They will affect all state college campuses, and some say the changes would strip campus autonomy to the bare bone.

Reaction from spokesmen of some concerned SF State programs reached a calm point last week.

"To me, it's just another example of the methods the Trustees use—as in the George Murray thing, College Union, and the whole situation on campus at this time," said Bill Vlach, off-campus coordinator of Community Services Institute, which runs four tutorials as well as a juvenile defense program, all off campus.

"In effect, it can control and destroy any given project within Community Services. And they better keep their hands off of us," Vlach warned.

Prohibitions

Title 5 proposals would prohibit off-campus renting of facilities for such items as tutorials, without prior Trustee approval.

Vlach claimed that the tutorials would not be able to hire a bus to take those being tutored somewhere without going through the Trustees. Such "contracts of real property" all must have Trustee approval.

"I think first of all people should sit down and inform themselves, by coming here and talking to the people in the programs, to find out what the Title 5 change is," said Roger Alvarado, a member of the Third World Liberation Front.

"It's not enough to know that the Board of Trustees is moving to take away Associated Students. The people have to under-

stand the Board of Trustees is going to try to move in very specific ways.

"They're the men with the power, and it's so great, they don't have to come down on all your toes at once," Alvarado said.

"The thing is to know on whose toes they are coming down next, and then I think you'll know what to do about it."

'No Doubt'

Title 5 proposal 42402 says: "Should the president determine that any program or appropriation planned by an auxiliary organization is not consistent with Board of Trustees and college policy, the program or appropriation shall not be implemented."

"Title 5 leaves no doubt as to the power of the Trustees over any type of activity on this campus," said Tony Miranda, of Latin American Students Organization.

"If the Title 5 changes go through, then all we were doing up on that stage was crap," Miranda was a panel member on stage during last week's convocation here.

"An administrative mind can glance at the Title 5 proposals and write them off as nothing because of the type of language they're framed in," said William Talcott of the Experimental College.

"But it obviously creates a machinery by which we can be put out of business. And it's also obvious by the past actions of the Trustees last summer coming down on us, that they would be quite ready to use that machinery."

Harmer Bill

In April of 1968, the Harmer Bill was introduced into the state legislature. The bill would have transferred financial and programmatic controls of all state college auxiliary organizations into the hands of the state college trustees and California's director of finance. The bill failed.

Last spring, the chancellor's office investigated Experimental

College System allegedly because of attention the college's courses had received on a local radio talk show. The only thing the investigators found "wrong" with EC, according to Talcott, was that its operation was "entirely in the hands of the students."

Present Title 5 proposals, however, appear to have a good chance of passing.

"It isn't a good thing," legislator John Webb said.

"It strips student control away from the student. These monies are student monies, not state money."

"It's the \$10 that we pay when we register that goes to AS—\$400,000 each year."

"AS allocates the money from there to the different programs. Title 5 would make it difficult, almost impossible, for us to allocate without fear of interference."

'We Don't Know'

"We don't even know if it will remain the same," said Rudy Nothenberg, of the future of the Foundation, which runs the Bookstore and Commons.

"They could demand the structure of the board be changed. It gives them full controls of the way we run our business."

"They could raise prices to make profits if they wanted to," he said.

"Ours is the only foundation which is student controlled. It's the only one in the state college system."

"Assuming in the future any other State College students might gain control of theirs, the Title 5 proposals would be so rigid that it would make it meaningless."

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Hayakawa: a leap from a stable post into the midst of turmoil

The man in the middle of things at SF State these days is acting president Dr. Samuel Ichihye Hayakawa.

Stepping into the presidency of SF State, a position with a high turn-over rate, (three presidents in the last two years, and seven in the last decade) the famed semanticist left a stable and comfortable post as professor of English which he has held for the past 13 years.

Dr. Hayakawa, 62, has been on the college faculty since 1955 and first came to the city from the University of Chicago in 1952.

Won Recognition

Renowned for his work on semantics—the study in the nuances and evolution of language—Hayakawa won recognition around the world and his book, "Language In Thought And Action" is used as a college text

on many campuses. The book has been translated into Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Finnish, German, French, Spanish and Swedish.

Hayakawa is founder and editor of the magazine, "ETC: A Review of General Semantics." His most recent publication is "Modern Guide to Synonyms," published in March of this year.

Several Interests

In addition to his studies in semantics, Hayakawa has devoted himself to the social sciences and has lectured on mass communications, anthropology and psychology.

He will be the key-note speaker at Atlanta University in Georgia on December 6 when he will speak about Afro-American studies.

A native of Vancouver, Hayakawa came to the United States in 1929. He has taught at a num-

ber of colleges, including the University of Wisconsin, the Illinois Institute of Technology, and the University of Chicago.

Between 1942 and 1947 he was a columnist for the "Chicago Defender" and in 1949 served as president of the International Society for General Semantics.

Receives Degrees

Hayakawa received his B.A. at the University of Manitoba in 1927, his M.A. from McGill University, Montreal in 1928, and his doctorate in English (American literature, linguistics) from Wisconsin University in 1935.

In addition to his work in general semantics, Hayakawa has long been a student of art. He collects African sculpture and Chinese ceramics.

Hayakawa lives in Mill Valley with his wife and three children.

Violence no answer

The end can never justify the means. Violence as a political tactic is wrong. Completely wrong. When the strikers on this campus began disrupting classrooms, destroying property, and terrorizing fellow-students, the justification for the strike was eclipsed. One definition of fascism is "the forcible suppression of opposition." When the strikers decided to ignore the rights of the majority of students and terrorize those who try to exercise their rights, they labeled themselves. And the label is clear.

By the same token the presence of police on campus does not lend itself to an educational environment. The solution does not lie in confrontations between students and police no matter which side you are on. We believe that violence will not solve the problems SF State faces at this moment. It is time to set aside violence and take the difficult task of restoring this campus to order in hand.

Freedom for all

Freedom of the press is important only when put to the test. Therefore, it was criminally wrong for vandals to ransack the office of Open Process last week.

LOUISE EUBANKS

The Bunzel 'criterion'

John H. Bunzel, chairman of Political Science at SF State, recently attacked SF State's proposed Black Studies program in an article for the fall issue of "The Public Interest."

His article is a blatant example of the kind of language that hampers significant progress for black people in this country. In the article Bunzel concerns himself with whether or not color will become a criterion for hiring instructors for the program, and with what emphasis Black Studies will be directed—Haitian, American or African.

Time Has Come

The time has arrived when colleges must serve the greater community. Cloistered intellectualism went out with the dark ages.

Bunzel's lengthy discourse leaves the reader with the picture of a group of men standing before a burning house asking each other whether there is an ethical way of calling the fire department.

They say, "If there's someone in there, it's possible he doesn't want to come out."

As they engage in palaver, the fire continues.

Bunzel's discourse appears to be the dry sputtering caused by the atrophy inherent in a man who consistently employs grey matter as a substitute for action; soon that's all he is capable of doing. The house still burns.

Short-Sighted

The specific attack leveled by Bunzel at Black Studies coordinator Nathan Hare's statement regarding "collective stimulation" of the black community as a goal of Black Studies is particularly short-sighted.

A person's self-belief is no greater than the belief his peer group has placed in him regarding that self-belief. One of the objects of Black Studies is to build self-understanding by creating black unity within the black community.

Armed with belief in the value of oneself, black people are able to participate in the broader community.

Bunzel fails to see the relevance of black unity on the most basic level as it relates to eventual participation of the black community in the world community.

Sees Threat

He instead sees black stability as a threat to his established academic ivory tower at SF State.

If those of Bunzel's thinking could but realize the deep chasm the American social structure has caused in the black man's response to community life—both in his own and the larger community—they would be more willing to understand that a Ph.D., a white body or a string of publications has little to do with whether or not a man can impart his experiences, fire the imagination of his listeners or gain respect and response from his audience.

Will those like Bunzel continue to stand, hand beneath lapel, carrying on laudable rhetoric while the house burns and those inside perish?



"OK, San Francisco State. Let's get your team out here . . ."

CAROL CORVILLE

Don't you people realize what's going on ?

I heard strange things today, and I don't know what to do. I want to throw a brick at someone, to scream and point my finger.

A little bit of knowledge is a dangerous thing. The light breaks, suddenly dawns, and the big boys sit and laugh, because they knew all along. And aren't you a fool to think something can be done about it.

I heard Jimmy Hoffa sits in prison with a double bed, and an open door swinging all day long. And in the same breath, heard that if Eldridge Cleaver goes back to jail, the syndicate will have his murder signed, sealed and delivered within the year.

For chrissake, people, don't you realize what's going on?

This is a power play. The young people, the black people, the brown people, all want power—and the men in charge don't want to give it to them. It's as simple as that.

And so this campus is turning into a re-enactment of a small piece of the seize of Czechoslovakia.

Where do you stand when all the ideals in which you believe are being clubbed over the head by a panicking Tactical Squad?

Common sense went out that window when the college administration and the Trustees decided that an open campus is more important than an education.

Our campus has turned into a theatre of the absurd. The Trustees chatter about it like monkeys with their tails caught in their mouths, and the press mimics them, stressing violence, law and order and an open campus.

Sad Approach

The Trustees and their new hatchet man, S.I. Hayakawa, approach this campus turmoil in a ludicrously sad fashion—by trying to stop a bleeding finger by chopping off the entire arm.

Theirs is a pathetic and tragic confusion of the symbol with the reality—an open campus does not necessarily mean an education, nor a closed campus anarchy. There are some situations in which to continue is so rotten and so far off-kilter, that it is far better to simply stop the machinery and fix it.

SF State's protesting students realize this. Their elders do not.

And in these deaf and dumb nightmare days, when the Trustees rule like the three "wise" monkeys, with their hands covering their eyes, ears and mouth, communication has become an incredible nonreality.

Incredible because it seems so easy to solve this situation. Incredible because every protesting student has been pleading how, and finally screaming how, and the Trustees will not listen.

Incomplete Education

The education this college offers its students is an incomplete one. It is not relevant to the

entire scope of our student body, some of whom are black, some of whom are brown—and all of whom would like to be able to learn not just about us, but about themselves as well.

A Black Studies Department and a Department of Ethnic Studies are vital to this campus. These things are too important to pass by for another 10 years. These things are "people things," and they must begin now.

What harm will it do to let black people study their own country, their own culture, their own language? How will it hurt anyone to let Chinese, Mexican, and Philippine-American students study their own histories and tongues?

Institute At Once

It will do no harm. And it is vital to the integrity of this campus that work on these programs be instituted at once.

If the money is not available, if there will be difficulties, let the Big Men say so, and then let us, together, move on to find this money and solve these difficulties.

Then, and only then, will this campus return to peace.

The striking students are not asking for a thousand lollipops on a string, or roses on the lawn, Dr. Hayakawa and Honorable Board of Trustees. They are asking, simply and repeatedly, as they will continue to ask until someone listens, for a decent education.

We support the strike and a few of us are now working on a program for a relevant education. We ask your assistance in an endeavor that is a necessary imposition upon student, faculty and public alike.

Clifford Clark Humphrey

Editor:

We believe that a recall of the present student government is essential for the preservation of an academic campus. This belief is based on the following three points:

- * The present student government has been unresponsive to the needs and feelings of the majority of students. Eighty to 90 percent of the students attended classes during the strike, indicating they are not in support of the strike.
- * The present student government has made no attempt to present the issues to the student body and conduct an intelligent, non-violent alternative to settle the disputes.
- * The stature and learning situation of our campus have deteriorated since the present student government has been in office. A recall is a plea to stop this deterioration and return the control of the campus to the hands of the majority.

The Committee for An Academic Environment

TED RABINOWITSH

Alioto's 'build, expand' mentality defaces land

Mayor Joseph Alioto has recently suggested that Fort Funston Park be turned into a subdivision.

This kind of thinking, this "build and expand" mentality is defacing this country.

Why should we take a truly incredible piece of land, one of the few places in San Francisco still existing in its natural state, and pave it over and put houses on it?

Fort Funston Park, between Lake Merced and the ocean, is a reminder of what San Francisco was 100 years ago. And 1,000 years ago. And maybe longer.

Milleniums

Harold Gilliam, naturalist and SF Chronicle columnist, has described Fort Funston Park this way:

"Long green swells appear a quarter mile offshore. . . It was waves like these, rolling from distant storms in the long milleniums before the coming of man, that carved these cliffs and shaped the site on which the city stands. You can hear their roar among the dunes and smell their salt fragrance on the breeze, mixed with the aroma of the sage.

This is Fort Funston Park.

This is what the mayor suggests we pave over.

"Here, where the breakers boom and the shorebirds ride the wind currents, you can still see the elements of the geologic process that gave birth to the contours on which the city stands."

The forces of nature can be felt when one walks along the dunes of Fort Funston Park. The fog, the strong winds, the powerful waves, the tall cliffs, the wind-bent cypress trees.

The city-dweller is isolated from these forces of nature too often, and this is one of the reasons American cities are decaying.

This city, if it ever destroys Funston Park, will show that it has truly lost its perspective.

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Phoenix is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the regular school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State College. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the college administration.

Represented by National Educational Advertising Services, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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Members of the National Guard sweep a lawn in front of the Ecumenical House, which is across 19th Ave. from the campus.



Campus unrest spurs action by 'majority'

The present uneasiness at SF State has intensified action by "silent majority" groups. The Committee for Academic Environment (CAE) and the California College Republicans are taking legal action.

According to Pat Pritchard, one of twelve members on the CAE steering committee, the group has submitted a petition calling for a recall of the Associated Students government.

"AS President Russ Bass has to call for an election within fifteen days as stipulated in the AS constitution because we have the necessary 1,800 signatures," Pritchard said.

"The present AS didn't do anything constructive to prevent turmoil before the strike," added Bruce Angell of the CAE steering committee. "They supported the strike, but didn't ask the student body."

The CAE doesn't support all of the striker's demands, but advocates the formation of an accredited black studies program.

In addition, the CAE in response to a proposal by acting college President S.I. Hayakawa, is distributing blue armbands signifying sympathy for his stand,

and asking a return to classes and an end of violence and classroom disruption.

"We've passed out 10,000 so far," Pritchard said. "Likewise, our organization agrees with Hayakawa that if a faculty member does not comply with the administration's request to conduct themselves as responsible faculty, they should be fired."

Pritchard said "we've had tremendous community and campus support in terms of funds and supplies. All we want is freedom from intimidation and the freedom to make decisions regarding class attendance, social responsibility and campus involvement."

Larry Beliz, president of the California College Republicans, said his group opposes the violence allegedly used by campus radicals.

"We're taking legal action by way of a petition that calls for disciplinary action against students of organizations causing the trouble," Beliz said.

Consequently, any student who takes part in destructive action should be suspended, he added.

The petition is being forwarded to the dean of students.

Hayakawa actions: Dumke 'pleased', Cahill, Alioto, Reagan pledge backing

The same public officials at odds last week with former SF State president Robert Smith seem to be in agreement and pleased with acting president S.I. Hayakawa.

Governor Ronald Reagan had criticized Smith for closing the school, calling it "capitulation to a small and unrepresented faction of faculty and student militants." But this week the governor commended Hayakawa for his "courage and determination" in reopening the campus

and promised "whatever (police) strength necessary" to keep it that way.

"I pledge him our full support," Reagan said.

The National Guard will be called only if the San Francisco Police Department cannot handle the situation and requested help, the Governor said.

"We feel at this time that we have sufficient men available," said a spokesman for Police Chief Thomas Cahill.

A decision regarding the National

Guard would be made jointly by Cahill and a representative from the Governor's office who is on campus, according to the spokesman.

Mayor Joseph Alioto, who had disagreed with Smith about closing the campus and who had promised Smith "all the police necessary" to keep the campus open, said this week that the city has assigned 60 of its "most friendly" policemen to the campus with others available as needed.

State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke has issued no statement since the opening of the college Monday, but a public affairs officer from his office said the chancellor is "pleased" that the school is open again.

"After all, that was a major point at the Trustees meeting, to get the college reopened," the spokesman said.

He did not elaborate on whether the school will remain open should police-student confrontations continue.

Stanton charges Hayakawa racism

By Marc Clarkson

William Stanton, economics professor and a leading faculty supporter of the BSU-TWLF strike, said "out and out racism" was the reason he was not granted tenure by SF State acting President S.I. Hayakawa earlier this week.

Stanton received the following form letter from Hayakawa on Nov. 27 that read in part:

"Upon completion of the consultative procedure for academic personnel matters set forth in the California Administrative Code, I am obliged to inform you that you will not be granted tenure at San Francisco State College.

"Pursuant to Paragraph 43360 of Title 5 of the California Administrative Code, provision is made for the academic year 1969-70 to be a 'terminal' not-

ice' year" of employment. This letter constitutes our offer of such employment at your election."

Has Option

Stanton now can notify the Dean of School of Behavioral and Social Sciences, which the Economics Department is a part of, by May 1, 1969 that he will or will not accept the offer to instruct next year.

After next year, however, he will not be allowed to instruct on this campus.

Stanton responded to the tenure denial by saying "it is a manifestation of the kind of oppression that is going on at this college."

"The Raffertys, Reagans, Dumkes and the Trustees want to make sure that the college has no social conscience."

He also said that he had been singled out by Reagan as a troublemaker and that is partly why he has been denied tenure. "They think I'm a devil," he said at an impromptu news conference earlier this week.

F.W. Morrissey, chairman of the Economics Department, said Hayakawa has given no reason for revoking Stanton's tenure.

Unanimous Approval

He said approval of Stanton's tenure has the unanimous approval of all other authorities, including himself, that can grant tenure: The Hiring, Retention and Tenure Committee (HRT) of the Economics Department, the dean of the School of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Devere Pentony and the college's academic vice-president, Donald Garrity.



William Stanton Refused tenure by acting president S.I. Hayakawa

Stanton has been a professor here since spring, 1967.

He holds an A.B. in oriental studies, a Ph.D. in economics and a L.L.B. in Law, all from U.C. Berkeley.



Policeman sprawls on the ground after a demonstrator broke his collarbone with a flying missile.

HAYAKAWA SAYS: WE'LL ACCELERATE DUE PROCESS

Following are excerpts from a statement made by acting college President S.I. Hayakawa on Nov. 30 concerning reopening of the campus:

"I wish first of all to declare a state of emergency on the campus of San Francisco State College until further notice."

"When I speak of a state of emergency, I mean not that due process will be bypassed or ignored, but only that it will be accelerated, because action delayed is often worse than no action at all. We shall be prepared to act quickly in any contingency."

"Next, I want to say that I wish to be regarded as Interim President, rather than as Acting President. I say this to emphasize the true character of my position."

"Next, I wish to announce the opening of San Francisco State College for instruction at 8 o'clock Monday morning, December 2."

"... I am declaring the College open because of the wishes of the vast majority of students, who are impatient to continue their education."

"All instructional staff are being notified that they must be on hand to meet their scheduled classes from December 2 onward. Unauthorized absences for five working days, according to the laws governing our college, are considered the equivalent of resignation."

"I am asking the Academic

Vice President to have the Deans report to me all failures of instructional staff to meet their obligations to their students."

"Students also will report to their scheduled classes. ... Students charged with disrupting classrooms or the orderly processes of campus life will be promptly suspended. Due process will be provided any student so suspended within 72 hours of such suspension. Those found to have engaged in such violations of college regulations may be continued on suspension, expelled, or given other discipline."

"After such action a student may apply for readmission to this or some other college in the California State College system for the Spring 1969 semester, the Fall 1969 semester, or at a later date, depending on the gravity of the offense."

"Faculty members charged with classroom disruption or other unprofessional conduct will also be promptly suspended, and, after due hearings, if found guilty will be reprimanded, suspended for a stated period of time or discharged, depending on the gravity of the offense."

"The reopening of our college immediately brings up the difficult question of campus security."

"... There are many faculty members and students who sincerely believe that the police have

absolutely no business on campus and that academic life is impossible with police around. Allied with these are faculty members and students who are determined to bring campus life to a grinding halt. They want to keep the police away in the beginning, so as to be able to disrupt and terrorize the campus until the police have to be called in."

"They hope that the police acting to an emergency state will overreact, thereby confirming the conviction that police have no place on campus."

"... Police will be available to the fullest extent necessary to maintain and restore peace."

"Now, let me go into substantive issues. The Black Students Union and the Third World Libe-

ration Front have been making a number of angry demands and giving the impression that they are willing to tear the place down if their demands are not met."

"The trouble with the B.S.U. demands is not just that they are carelessly drawn up, indiscriminately mixing policy demands and programmatic goals with demands about the hiring, firing, and pay of particular individuals. A much more serious criticism is that, while many of the items are quite reasonable, the total demands add up to so little, when society is ready and willing to grant so much."

"... There is abundant money available from industry sources, from foundations, and from State and Federal funds to grant far more than the B.S.U. or the

Third World have demanded. All that is needed to get it is evidence that it will be used wisely. But the B.S.U. and Third World have not completed their homework and have not given that evidence."

"I urge them to discuss their desires and hopes and plans for Black Studies and ethnic programs with me and with the many people in our faculty who know something about the scholarly and technical problems involved and who have had experience in getting funds for education and research."

"With their help I would suggest that you draw up big plans involving realistic curriculum goals, teacher training programs, imaginative research projects."

"When you have formulated them—and I shall help you in

every way I can—I shall be happy to take them to the Chancellor and the Board of Trustees, who are ready to act on this subject—not only for San Francisco State College but for the entire State College system. I shall also take them to the State Legislature and to Governor Reagan."

"I speak as I do because in the past few days... I have been inundated with letters and telegrams, my telephone has been jangling incessantly... with offers of financial support for Black Studies programs, ethnic studies, scholarships, or whatever else we may need."

"... Let me tell the members of the B.S.U. that I am on their side. I want to be counted as an ally."

"Now that I have concluded my formal remarks, I want to establish a new tradition by claiming the privilege of asking the first question: 'Has Chancellor Dumke been informed of your plans and has he issued any instructions?'"

"The reply today and in the future is that, as a matter of good management, my staff and I keep the Chancellor and his staff fully informed on all important matters. As for instructions, the Chancellor and the Trustees appointed me to this position as the man in charge on the scene. I make my own decisions after hearing advice from many quarters."



Hayakawa stands on strikers' sound truck. "I haven't had so much fun since my tenth birthday..."



'YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT' -- ODE TO LOVE GENERATION

When Peter Yarrow (of Peter, Paul and Mary) came to San Francisco last October to publicize his first film "You Are What You Eat," he was almost fanatical about the hidden "subjective and magical levels" in his celluloid ode to "the love generation."

Yarrow contended that his film couldn't be criticized by the "usual" intellectual standards because of its protean splendor.

After seeing "Eat," I agree with Yarrow that his film falsifies intellectual criticism. Not because it's a new film genre, but because "Eat" is a put-on.

Perhaps a similar sentiment caused Paul Krassner, editor of Realist Magazine, to call Yarrow's film "a lie."

Unfortunately, I think Yarrow and his associates meant to be serious.

"We started out with an experiment, and we became the experiment," Yarrow said. "We lived together, cried together, loved together... it's the only way to make a film... to be totally aware of each other."

The film, which took two years to make, was filmed by Barry Feinstein (Mary's husband), who

worked with a hand-held camera.

Shaggy Musical

The film is intended to be a shaggy, veriegated musical composition with accompanying visual images. With music by Yarrow, Electric Flag and Tiny Tim, "Eat" makes the creativity of the eye subordinate to the creativity of the ear.

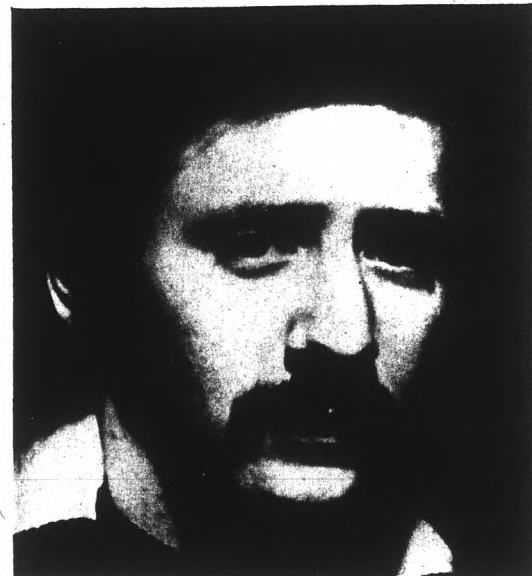
Yarrow discovered Tiny Tim before he was discovered by everyone else. Typically, the Tiny Tim scenes where he spoofs The Beatles and Sonny and Cher are the most brilliant in the film.

Additionally, the film features "Superspade," a San Francisco drug dealer who was believed murdered by the Mafia last year.

"You are what you eat," Yarrow said.

"You become what you consume through all your senses. But I'm afraid our culture produces things which kill the soul."

Filming happy, human scenes in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Yarrow has tried to enlighten the soul with willy-nilly glimpses into hip society.



Barry Feinstein (left) spent two years in the making of "You Are What You Eat," which stars Tiny Tim. Peter Yarrow also stars (top).

Film -Maker Festival: flick for everyone

The San Francisco Film-Makers Festival, Series II, is beautiful.

No matter what your bag is, you're bound to see at least one film in that series you can groove on, until you walk out of the hall and into those streets even then you're still grooving away.

That's what happened to me, and it's a weird, beautiful feeling. The films have many smooth moments. Glenn Denny's "Nyala" was one.

Step by step, a hip backpacker in "Nyala" climbs up a sharp mountain peak, the camera beneath his feet. The sky, the wind, the rope dangling from his waist: the conquest, and the mad joyous descent. The film is an epigraph of the sublime the hiker feels.

In Hill's, his shadow and reflection — sometimes in swinging glass doors — walks along with a camera. The effect is lyrical, an artist's song of the road, of the world, of himself.

"Rodia" is a kaleidoscopic, vivid and thundering tribute to a work of sculpture. At times, the sculpture seems to be metal towers warped and twisting in the sky, imbedded with glass. At other times it appears to be a huge child's playground of strange twisted monkeybars and stone gardens. The message is puzzling, but leaves one with the feeling it is an ode to the essence of the towers.

"Funeral," a series of scenarios of people, peanuts and ridiculousness, culminates in a Cypress Lawn burial for a departed pea-

nut. "Leatherette" focuses on a hotrod-type chase to the death for an old battered truck.

"Billa Bong" by Will Hindle is puzzling. It seemed to be a long train ride of young men, all trying to say something. Perhaps it was an "our gang" tribute.

Ken Valentine's "In this Room" is a valentine for one man of two women, murmuring voices and half-forgotten memories, skillfully done and haunting. Some scenes fade beautifully into a dreamlike sequence.

"Plastic Blag," by Judy Wardell, is wild and satiric — a comment on the dirty hand, cleaner and wrapping paper complex manufacturers have foisted upon people. At the climax a naked couple is caught in saran wrap.

"On-Off," by Scott Bartlett, is a masterpiece of fluorescent violet color techniques, split images, and mirror bending, with acid music as accompaniment.

James Broughton's "The Bed" — the best film of the lot — is more than a masterpiece. It is a Fellini-like work of art that encompasses all humanity. And all in a bed.

A Victorian white frame bed scoots across a meadow. It stops, and a million scenarios of life occur within and around the bed, mostly in technicolor. The scenes include shots of frolicking nymphs, foot fetish lovers, snakes, salamanders and grandmothers.

In one scenario, a white-haired nymph perches in a tree, stark-naked with a saxophone, and wails.

This film is a song of joy, a dance of life.

Years of obscurity: 'Creedence' hits big-time

Creedence Clearwater Revival has broken into the national pop music scene and intends to stay for a long time.

The group's two current hits, "Suzie Q" and "I Put a Spell On You," are in the Top 40, and the album "Creedence Clearwater Revival" is selling among the Top 100.

Success for the group came after 10 years of relative obscurity.

In 1959, Tom and John Fogerty, Doug Clifford and Stu Cook formed "Tommy Fogerty and the Blue Velvets." The group gigged on weekends and was signed by Orchestra Records in 1961.

The band from El Cerrito, however, failed to sell big the three records they cut. Only the hope of "making it" and the long friendship of the member's kept the group together.

Fantasy Records signed the band in 1964 and changed the group's name to "Golliwogs," which eventually scored Northern California hit, "Brown-Eyed



The Creedence Clearwater Revival is making waves in the rock music world. Three of its members are (l. to r.) Tom Fogerty (rhythm guitar), Doug Clifford (drums) and John Fogerty (lead guitar).

Girl."

The hit and the emergence of the Beatles inspired the group to keep playing.

In 1967 the Golliwogs went full-time in the band scene. It almost starved in the process but the new management of Fantasy Records, fall 1967, gave the group \$200 a month for "living

expenses."

On Christmas Eve, 1967, the Golliwogs became "Creedence Clearwater Revival," and based themselves in San Francisco, moving here from New Jersey.

During the next few months, the band worked on an album. Two days after radio station KSAN started, Creedence Clear-

water Revival completed its album and brought a tape to the studios. KSAN gave the album a lot of air time, and it started a climb up the charts.

Then the group put out "Suzie Q" as a single and success followed.

Creedence made \$200 a night in June, 1968 but by October, the group was paid \$5000 for one set at a rock festival in Pleasanton.

Creedence, recently signed with William Morris Agency, has now a guaranteed minimum \$250,000 for the first year in personal appearances, including three major television shows.

The band will have a new album out in January. Presently, it is on a nationwide tour, to be climaxed at Fillmore East in mid-December.

Tom Fogerty, 26, who went to high school with Paul Kantner of the Jefferson Airplane, is on rhythm guitar. His brother John, 23, plays lead guitar and sings.

Both Clifford, on drums, and Cook, on bass, are 23.

'Greetings' --satire on LBJ, draft

"Greetings": This sarcastic, satirical tongue-in-cheek broadside against the Vietnam War and everything else inhumane, opens with President Johnson telling a labor group it "never had it so good."

Johnson's face wrinkles into an obscene grimace and director Brian De Palma extends the President's sexual imagery to show how good youth would have it if not for the draft and other violations of individual freedom.

The film is an example of that growing genre where the camera is treated as an intruder into the flow of daily life, and so what plot exists often is unstructured.

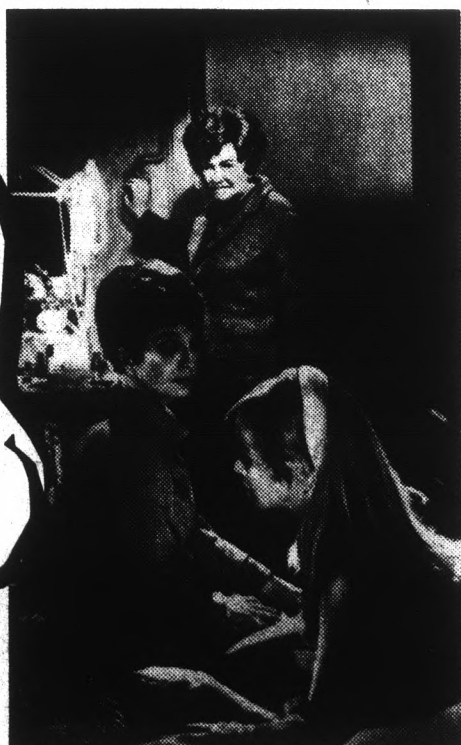
Composed of mostly unknown actors — such as Jonathan Warden, Robert De Niro and Gerrit Graham — the film is one of the most contemporary and satirically erotic productions ever to hit the screen.

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Endless horizons of raging silence --the sea is nature's sanctuary

By John Leighty

The seashore, alive and fresh, stretches the imagination from brownish-white sands to endless horizons of raging silence.

The sea is nature's sanctuary in the world of men, conservation and pesticides. But the sea's special claim to solitude is rapidly reversing.

"the sea and the shore are lovers"

The effects of man's entry into the "silent world" show first at the most vulnerable spot—the seashore. The most visible attack by man on this region is pollution.

The unsightliness of garbage, sewage and oil spoil many outings.

"the shore is swept with the sea's foamy cleanser"

The surf may wash away some outer uncleanness but it cannot wash away the inner destructiveness caused by man.

Man virtually is exterminating marine life along the shorelines, according to Robert Beeman, chairman of marine biology at SF State.

Careless students destroy the environment they study. High school students often are instructed to gather as many as 100 different specimens of marine life.

Often the students' grades depend on the quantity gathered. Afterward, the specimens are left to die.

Many persons illegally collect sea life for food. Some groups literally "eat away the shore," Beeman said. Sea urchins, limpets, and snails are favorite delicacies.

Mass depletion of marine life is occurring in the intertidal zone—the area covered at the highest tides and uncovered at the lowest tides. It is the edge of the sea and of the land.

The overturning of a rock changes the environment of an organism that required thousands of years to develop. The result is death of a synchronized system of development, Beeman said.

Unfamiliarity with marine life includes the way it feeds, reproduces and protects itself. It's an upside down world to human inspection in which water takes the place of air and three dimensional movement surpasses surface mobility.

Todd Newbury, assistant professor of biology at UC Santa Cruz, in an article written for the Sierra Club bulletin, said:

"To the extent that we destroy the intertidal zone, we wipe out the possibility of our knowing not just the fringe of something, but the whole of it."

"If this belt, often only a few yards across, is overwhelmed by construction or polluted, or chopped to pieces or filled by dumping, we have not merely encroached upon the seashore, we have destroyed the whole thing."

"It simply has no room for give in the face of such misuse."

Beeman related the depletion problem directly to population.

"Population pressure and insensitivity can wipe out marine life," Beeman said.

"If we had one-third as many people we'd only have one-tenth the problem."

Beeman, who coordinates a marine research laboratory for biology students at Moss Beach, said there are "four dangers confronting the depletion of shore life":

"the lull of the sea is a symphony"

Aesthetically, the shore is losing much of its fascination.

"the shore is swept with the sea's foamy cleanser"

Pollution and carelessness are causing destruction of a natural biological laboratory.

"man shares the earth with a billion lowly creatures"

Morally, man has no right to tear apart and destroy other species of the world.

"the balance of nature forms its own beauty"

Disruption in the interrelationships between organisms threatens natural balance. Science has no clear idea how interference in one aspect of life will affect another.

This is "the rape of the intertidal zone," and the near annihilation of sea life that has managed to exist for millions of years—before man ever gazed wonderingly at the sea and reverently sought its pleasure, its food and its buoyancy.

Ignores profs

Marlo is Irish--and a tall order

Marlo stands six feet tall and weighs 142 pounds. His sad brown eyes ignore teachers and he won't sit in a chair.

Marlo is an Irish wolfhound. Paul Shuttleworth, a junior majoring in political science, is Marlo's owner.

Each day, Paul takes Marlo to class—on the bus.

"I pay his fare and he climbs on one of the long side seats," Shuttleworth said.

When Paul gets to class, Marlo quietly sits on the floor, and occasionally will fall asleep.

Shuttleworth sometimes brings Clancey, Marlo's sister, to school. She whines a little, but so far no teacher has objected about either dog.

"Irish wolfhounds crave attention," Shuttleworth said.

"If you leave them alone, they get introverted and might shrivel up and die."

Marlo Will Gain

Marlo, being 33 inches tall at the shoulder, when on all fours is up to a person's waist.

Marlo will not grow any taller, according to Shuttleworth, but he will grow wider and gain about 50 pounds.

Marlo eats four pounds of dry dog food a day, but Shuttleworth



Master (left) looks at Dog (right) and remembers the night Dog mistook him for a fire hydrant. Pretty sticky.

occasionally will "throw in some hamburger for flavor."

Marlo's droopy ears, rough light-grey coat, long tail and for-

lorn face are as noticeable as his size. The pooch was born May 20, 1967. Shuttleworth bought Marlo two months ago for \$400 from a Los Angeles kennel.

Shuttleworth soon will enter Marlo in dog shows. Marlo has won prizes as a puppy—15 ribbons and three trophies.

"The more he is shown, the more his value will increase. He is the perfect wolfhound," Shuttleworth said.

Shuttleworth spends several hours a day with his two wolfhounds. He runs them two miles a day on the beach and lets them out at 1 a.m. each morning to play on 47th Avenue.

Knock Down

"They play with each other, knocking each other down with their paws," Shuttleworth said.

"Clancey's only bad habit is tearing up my rubber thong sandals and chewing my shoelaces."

The SF State student has owned dogs all his life, but likes his wolfhounds most of all.

"I'm an Irish-American," Shuttleworth said.

"I marched Clancey in this year's St. Patrick's Day Parade in San Francisco, and the dogs get lots of attention so they're a good way to meet girls."

CAMBRIDGE GETS 'SIGNAL'-- PROF SEES OUTER SPACE LIFE

By Gary Higgins

Cambridge University, England. July 1967. Scientists gathered around a large radio telescope turned to outer space. A signal is picked up on the receiving scope: flash . . . (pause) flash . . . (pause) flash . . . A scientist measures the interval between the flashes on the screen. It is the same time for each interval—.038 seconds. Another measures the wave length—81.5 million cycles per second. It is obviously an intelligent signal, they agree, but from where? From whom?

Today, 15 months later, few scientists are willing to risk answering these questions.

But to Dan Posin, professor of physical science at SF State, the answer is easy.

There is some form of life in outer space and "that is what many scientists fear to admit."

Do Not Disturb

Since some scientists are working on government grants, they do not wish to disturb the public and especially the politicians with talk about people in outer space, Posin said.

Posin, author of 22 books, has won six Emmy Awards for his work on National Educational Television and has served as science consultant to the National Science Foundation and Columbia Broadcasting System.

He is past director of the Schwab Science Lectures at Chicago's famed Museum of Science and Industry and is Chairman of the American Heart Association's Education Committee.

"It is ironic," Posin said, "that scientists who for years believed in the possibility of life in outer space should now balk when proof is presented."

There are three main arguments advanced by the opposition to show that the signals are not from an intelligent being.

Pulsating Star

The first argument is that the signals come from a pulsating star. In other words, the signals are nothing more than the light energy emitted from the star. Posin disagrees.

It was found, he said, that when a telescope was aimed in the direction of the signal, "there was indeed a star there but the light from this star was not pulsating like the signal."

The second argument says that if intelligent life is sending signals from outer space, they would probably send them in all directions. However, the energy required to do this would be so great that the experiment would be unfeasible.

"But why couldn't they send signals in only a few directions?" Posin said. "Also, isn't it likely

the senders are advanced beings and would therefore have advanced forms of energy?"

The third argument advanced by the opposition is a little more complex.

Sun-Spot

They contend the signals are caused by a sun-spot on a distant star. That is, the signal from the sun-spot on the star "sweeps" past the earth each time the star rotates. Again, Posin disagrees.

"Since each signal has a pulse of .038 seconds," Posin said, "this would mean that the star must rotate once every .038 seconds. This, of course, is ridiculous." (The sun, for example, has a rotation cycle of 26 days.)

After the Cambridge University discovery, other institutes including Stanford, Harvard and M.I.T. began to search the sky for intelligent signals from outer space.

By July, 1968, three more signals had been "heard"—each with its own distinct pulse and period.

"I believe it will be only a matter of time," Posin said, "before the public and the scientific community alike will be forced by the abundance of evidence to face the fact of life in outer space."

It's 'work as usual' on other California State College campuses

By the Associated Press

Away from the turmoil of SF State, more than 200,000 California State College students, faculty members and administrators went about their work and studies Monday pretty much as normal.

A typical comment of the situation on the other 18 operating campuses of the state college system was, "It's very quiet. Things are normal."

But an Associated Press survey of administrators and student newspaper staff members on all the other campuses indicated a tense feeling and a keen interest in how the SF State crisis eventually will be resolved.

Leaders of the SF State strike had urged militant students and faculty members to strike other campuses in the massive college system. Their urgings had no visible effect Monday.

At San Fernando State, Dr. Charles Manley, assistant to the president, said, "I'm sure what happens at SF State will set the pattern for the whole system."

In Chico, President Robert E.

Hill said, "I think the most pressing interest of the vast majority of our students is the situation at SF State and what it means for campus autonomy and for student life on individual campuses."

"Many of our excellent students are concerned about the role of the trustees and matters pertaining to life on the campus."

Hill said the administration was moving as quickly as possible to involve students in campus

decisions that directly affect them.

From the big schools at San Diego, San Jose and Los Angeles to the little ones at Dominguez Hills and Stanislaus, there have been antiwar demonstrations and local disputes.

But the officials say there has been no indication that the situation at SF State is generating widespread sympathy that could lead to closure of other schools in the state.

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Strike turmoil keeps escalating

(Continued from Page 1)

testing Hayakawa's authority, and the president's suspension threats have put the vast majority of teachers back in their classrooms. Massive faculty protest does not seem likely.

However, AS Legislature has been outspoken against the new president. The Leg has asked Hayakawa to resign, has again emphasized its support of the strike, and has sent attorney Terrence Hallinan into court in an attempt to legally oust police from the campus.

Off-campus protest has come mainly from the black community.

Ron Dellums, Willie Brown, Cecil Williams and Carlton Goodlet have spoken on campus in support of the students.

Mayor Joseph Alioto, however, praised the 500 to 600 police and highway patrol officers who have patrolled the campus during the week.

On Monday, Hayakawa ripped the wires from a sound truck brought to the campus by student demonstrators. The truck, equipped with a megaphone, violated Hayakawa's "state of emergency" provisions.

But after a brief noon rally strikers were met by about 300 police officers. Ten students were arrested in a bloody clash.

More Active

On Tuesday, 600 police officers broke up student demonstrations. The militants were far more active than the day before, and police much more brutal. The police repeatedly used the tactic of surrounding the mass of students, then moving in on the crowd, retreating into position, and moving on the crowd again.

Rocks were thrown through windows of BSS as the scene developed into mob violence. At one point the strikers pulled tables and chairs from Commons to erect a barricade, but other students—mostly athletes—returned the property. This caused skirmishes between strikers and non-strikers, as police applauded and then moved on the crowd after the fights were over. Isolated fistfights took place throughout the day.

The police, who on Monday chased students through automobile traffic and up Holloway Avenue, were less discriminating in picking their targets on Tuesday. Bystanders and students who offered no resistance were often caught in the crowd, surrounded by police, and were clubbed.



Bloodied Berkeley Barb reporter busted.

Thirty-one were arrested and many more injured, including a policeman felled by a thrown brick.

Major violence was avoided Wednesday when students marched in a large ring around the Commons area, averting a fight with 50 non-strikers grouped outside the Gym, and then marched off campus.

Student demonstrators hope to get help from sympathetic students at other state college campuses, in addition to further support from the community—particularly black.

The strikers believe their battle goes beyond the 15 demands of the BSU and TWLF. It is, more importantly, a battle for power.

Students want more control of the institution. They are aware of the Trustees' and Reagan's attempts to stifle the radical student voice. Beyond the obvious suspensions and arrests, further repression from the state could seriously impair student initiated educational programs like the Experimental College, Community Involvement, Tutorial and many others.

Too Cumbersome

Furthermore, the strikers charge that the system—even when pushed along by radicals within the administration—is too cumbersome to meet the needs of a fast changing urban college like SF State.

Finally, the college can ultimately be controlled by politicians—including the governor—resulting in dictatorial, "big brother" disciplinary measures designed primarily to sustain the archaic system rather than respond to the participants in that system.

In less than a year, for example, the college has undergone a full swing of presidential policy—from liberal John Summerskill, to reformist establishmentarian Robert Smith, and now to conservative Hayakawa.

Both Summerskill and Smith bowed to pressures they could not control. But Hayakawa is in mutual agreement with the same powerful state forces that Summerskill and Smith vainly tried to avoid.

The result so far has been an abrupt escalation of disturbances and a seemingly irreparable chasm between the overwhelming forces of the state and the relatively powerless students and faculty.

A chronology: two weeks of the strike

WEDNESDAY November 20: SF State College reopened at the bidding of the Board of Trustees, despite a protest by President Robert Smith that the reopening involved "some risk," without resolution of the issues.

A faculty-student convocation on the issues packed the main auditorium on campus, with students outnumbering faculty 5 to 1.

President Smith, vice-president Don Garrity, Elmer Cooper and members of the BSU and TWLF shared the auditorium stage.

Classes met without disruption.

THURSDAY November 21: Demonstrators began classroom disruptions again.

President Smith asked for a ballot from the faculty asking whether they supported his decision to keep classes open. They responded 2 to 1 in support of Smith.

Mayor Joseph Alioto proposed a five-point plan to resolve the crises here. He called for a convocation including representatives of all sides including the State legislature, the Trustees and the governor.

Two plainclothesmen tried to arrest a white striker on the second floor of the HLL building. The police were surrounded by more than 20 strikers. They charged the police attempting to knock them down.

The suspect escaped in the melee with handcuffs dangling from his left wrist.

Police dispersed the students with MACE and alerted other police by walkie-talkie about the escaped suspect.

The fight continued until a plainclothesman fired two warning shots into the air.

The Tactical Squad charged into the melee and students retreated to the BSS building, which the tac squad promptly surrounded. Several arrests were made.

FRIDAY November 22: A week-long convocation was announced to begin the following Monday. Classes were to be held but only for discussion of the crises.

Plainclothesmen eating in the cafeteria were noticed by students who jeered them until the plainclothesmen left the cafeteria and retreated to the library, followed by several hundred students.

MONDAY November 25: The convocation convened but classes were cancelled.

The Trustees, members of the State Legislature and Governor Reagan made unfavorable comments about the convocation and declined to send representatives.

A disagreement about procedure delayed the start of talks until the afternoon.

TUESDAY November 26: The convocation continued with little real discussion of the issues.

Temper flared occasionally. A member of the BSU, Jerry Varnado, turned to President Smith at one point and addressed him as "this white pig."

Roger Alvarado of the TWLF dismissed the convocation in the afternoon with a demand the entire student body vote the next day whether or not it supported the strike.

Late in the afternoon word came that Smith had resigned and S.I. Hayakawa had been named interim president.

Hayakawa's first official act was to announce that the college would be closed Wednesday, Nov. 27.

MONDAY December 2: SF State reopened with a promise by Hayakawa that tough measures would be taken against student disruptors.

By day's end, five student strike leaders had been suspended. Four students were arrested.

Early in the morning more than 100 strikers marched in a picket line near the entrance to the college at 19th and Holloway.

Hayakawa personally attempted to silence a truck-borne loud-speaker system parked on 19th Ave. Hayakawa had banned all public address systems except those used by the college.

Hayakawa left the crowd shortly after, entering HLL.

The strikers marched from 19th Avenue to the Commons about 9 a.m. Almost immediately police moved on the unguarded sound truck. They arrested two students and impounded the truck.

Strikers attempted to disrupt classes in BSS from outside the building on the Commons. At 9:30 a.m. the tactical squad charged them. There was a general melee among the trees on the Commons, as students and police spilled out of the area.

Later, running battles which blocked traffic along 19th Ave. began after demonstrators lowered the American flag from its

PE faculty and students shout demands to keep campus open.

pole.

Police and demonstrators stood off briefly at about 3 p.m. on 19th Avenue. Then police began making short sweeps. Several persons were arrested and there were numerous injuries.

TUESDAY December 3: The worst violence in the college's history rocked SF State, producing 31 arrests and nine injuries. One policeman's collarbone was broken. Many students were beaten and handled roughly when arrested.

Late in the afternoon, police

surrounded the Commons and apparently attempted to trap militants. Another general melee ensued as police deployed on rooftops.

Police at first moved slowly on the demonstrators. This apparently encouraged the militants and they challenged the police, who often badly bloodied demonstrators.

Late in the afternoon about 150 militants marched off campus in the direction of Ecumenical House, chanting "On Strike, we'll be back."

Three years of Ethnic Studies proposals

The demand for a School of Ethnic Studies is not new to this campus.

Proposals from student, faculty and administration groups have been in the background of campus activity for at least three years.

In the community involvement and tutorials programs instituted during the 1965-66 school year, students demonstrated their desire for a new orientation in their education. The experimental college and a few departments responded to this desire with selected classes in ethnic studies.

Devere Pentony, Dean of the School of Behavioral and Social Sciences, drew up the first proposal for ethnic studies. This proposal was submitted to Academic Senate last spring, but never was acted upon.

His proposal, "which really comes from the students," includes a basic administrative framework through which ethnic departments could be organized.

Program Outline

It outlines materials, funds and faculty necessary to begin the program, but leaves course arrangement to the departments. Pentony said the departments probably would be similar in orientation to the black studies department, but smaller. The ethnic studies departments would probably begin with 90 or 100 students, he said.

Pentony visualizes an ethnic studies program here in terms of a cluster college. "This would allow each ethnic area more administrative autonomy."

Pentony thinks that the departmental offerings need to be "entirely new in approach," geared toward participation and understanding of community problems in much the same way as black studies classes.

"It is extremely important that these programs be taught and arranged by people who have come out of the communities and still have a feeling for them," he said.

The proposal was "well received" on campus, according to Pentony. Former college president Robert Smith in October wrote to Ford Foundation asking for \$1 million a year for the next five years to begin the program. Pentony presented the proposal to the Board of Trustees a few weeks ago.

There seems to be little connection between Pentony's work and the current Third World strike. Although Third World leaders and Pentony speak of the same kind of program for ethnic education, there seems to be almost no communication between them.

Roger Alvarado, a spokesman for the Third World, states that Third World Liberation Front has a written proposal of its own, but it will not be explained publicly.

Ideas 'Stolen'

"We have done that in the past and our ideas got stolen by the faculty," Alvarado said.

According to several people representing Third World, proposals including course descriptions and operating costs have been prepared. These proposals reportedly are oriented toward "understanding" and working in the ghetto community and building ethnic pride.

The Third World proposals, according to Alvarado, are ready to be put into operation "as soon as the Board of Trustees agrees in writing to approve our programs and to let us run them."

"Until then," Alvarado said, "we're not talking about them to anybody."

We welcome your comments

Phoenix welcomes comments from its readers. Letters to the editor should be kept as brief as possible and are subject to condensation. All letters must be sent to the Phoenix, HLL 207, San Francisco State College.

'Illegal' rally brings second Murray 'firing'

The large crowd that rushed the Administration Building steps on Monday demanding that acting President S.I. Hayakawa come out and debate didn't get its wish.

Instead, the rally that the administration called an "illegal assembly and in conflict with the president's directive against sound

equipment" brought about another suspension of part-time English instructor George Murray.

Earlier Monday, Hayakawa announced that Murray's 30-day suspension as an instructor had expired. Hayakawa assigned him to the non-teaching duty of writing a report on teaching English to disadvantaged students.

But when Murray addressed the crowd using a bullhorn that had not been authorized, Hayakawa suspended him for an additional 30 days.

Murray is still under suspension as a graduate student until the college Board of Appeals and Review reaches a decision.

Murray did not seem pleased

with Hayakawa's original directive for him to write a report on English instruction. "Screw him," Murray said.

His second suspension as a faculty member is with pay, as was his first suspension.

Murray's continuing suspension as a student allows him to remain on campus.